The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE fast sailing Clipper Ship SHANNON, 3 S in rentes, 784 Tons Register, J. HEMSWORTH, Captain, is ready to receive cargo and will meet with quick despatch. For particulars of freight, apply to

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6th June 1863.

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THE splendid fast-sailing A 1 British Ship SCOTLAND, 1,170 Tons register, W. CAMPBELL Commander. This Ship has the greater part of her Cargo on board, and will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

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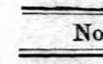
To sail about 20th.



THE fine Teak built Ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, Captain CUMMING, 970 Tons, A 1, 14 years, offers superior accommodation for Passengers, having a full poop Cabin, and carrying an experienced Steward. Plans of the Cabins may be seen, and every information obtained, on application to

Bombay, 8th May 1863. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

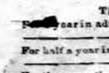
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

To sail on or about 10th June.

THE splendid fast sailing Clipper Ship AMBROSE, A 1 12 years, 862 Tons register, JOHN DANIELL, Commander, nearly completed her Loading! has very superior Poop accommodation for first-class Passengers, now on her second voyage. For Passage apply to Captain DANIELL on board, or to BOUZA, PINTO & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1863. Agents.

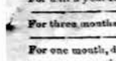
FOR KURRACHEE.



TO sail about 15th instant. The fine A 1, Ship MARINUS, 512 tons register, daily expected, will sail for Kurrachee, on or about 15th instant, for freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

4th June 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship BENARES (1,000 Tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain G. P. WRIGHT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 9th June, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 5th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

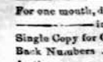
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 1st June 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Friday, the 5th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam Ship "PERAK," (1,600 Tons and 350 H. P.) Captain R. T. DENHAM, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 14th June, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest not in the Ship on 11th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in the Office by noon of the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to JEHANGIR NOWROJEE H. M. Dockyard.

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FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Ball Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Pipiog.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.
G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "THAMES."—Under instructions from Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, at their rooms at 3 o'clock P.M., the fine British Ship *Thames*, of 858 Tons register, with Stores and Sails complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
No. 23, Marine Street, Bombay, 5th June 1863.

WHITWORTH'S RIFLES.—The undersigned have received a small consignment of Whitworth Rifles, produced by the Whitworth Rifle Company, which they are prepared to sell at the following prices:—

	Rs.
Rifle complete with sling, muzzle stopper snap cap, and sword bayonet	125
Or without bayonet	115
Bullets and lubricating wads can also be supplied.	

Bombay, 2nd June 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—HAMS, CHEESE and ENGLISH BUTTER in Firkins, (84 lbs. each), just landed per Ship *Giles Maiden*. Apply to Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons, 29, Apollo Street.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.—Egyptian Cotton Seed, *Cattle Hoes and Scarifiers, Forbes-Dunlop Patent Roller Gins.*
Apply to PERY, CASSELS & Co., Honorary Agents, Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A SECOND OFFICER for the country ship *St. Bernard*; good testimonials and a knowledge of he vernacular indispensable. Apply on board, in the forenoon.

Notices.

NOTICE.—All Goods from the *Morayshire*, for which notice to take delivery has been given, but for which Boats have not been sent by the respective parties, have been landed by our Muccadum, and are now lying at the Custom-house at the expense and risk of the concerned, from the time of leaving the Ship's side.

BLACKWELL & Co., Agents for the Captain.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the supply of IRON WIRE ROPE FENCING for the grounds of the Byculla Club as follows:—
East side—150 yards length,
South side—one length 101 yards-
„ one length 220 yards.

The fence to be composed of five lines of wire rope with bar iron standards, and straining posts.

The Tenders to state further the charge for erecting, and the time required.

Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club, will be received up to the 12th instant.

Byculla Club, 3rd June 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the ERECTION OF A COTTON PRESS BUILDING on the Bunder of the Victoria Land and Press Co. at Colaba. Drawings and Specifications for the same may be seen at the Office of the undersigned on and after Wednesday the 10th instant.

No Tenders will be received after 5 o'clock P.M. on WEDNESDAY the 1st of July (proxime).

LECKIE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers Prince of Wales Press Co. Limited.
Bombay, 5th June 1863.

WE hereby notify, that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM in London, and the same will be carried on under the name and style of S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.

SORABJEE AND NOWROZJEE NANABHOY.
Bombay, 1st June 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Call of Rupees 21-13-1 or £2 per Share, on the Shares now Rs. 65-7-3 or £6 paid, making Rupees 87-4-4 or £8 per Share called up.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Shareholders of this Company in India, holding Shares upon which Rs. 65-7-3 or £6 per Share have been already called, are required to pay a further instalment of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon each such Share making Rs. 87-4-4 or £8 per Share paid up on or before the 14th July next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 14th July, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

By order,
W. R HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st June 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EXTENSION OF DAYS OF GRACE.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A Large GODOWN in Marine Street. Apply to COWASJEE MANECKJEE LIMJEE, at Messrs. Leckie & Co.'s Office.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Meadow Street lately occupied by the P. and O. Company with large Godowns &c., suitable for Banking Houses Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From 1st June, the large, commodious, and airy BUNGALOW, called "Bell Grove," situated in Love Lane, Mazagon, occupied by the Hon'ble J. D. INVERARITY. Apply to DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Parukh, Girgaum Back Road No. 2.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British *Hotel* Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. LYON, HOGTHEN & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

TO LET.—The snug LITTLE COTTAGE on the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.

Terms Rs. 65 per month.

TO LET.—Light Carriages and very quiet Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen.

THOS. GAYNOR.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE BOOMLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s.

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BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial & Police, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
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TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Teas and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now propose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount on prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombs —The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
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A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
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Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
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McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 1s. 11½d. "
3 Do. at 1s. 11½d. "
2 Do. at 1s. 11½d. "
1 Do. at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Stocks, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or on Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities, by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 5th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" on demand .....
On Scotland do. ..... } 1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Colombo, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the *Bills* are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
Reserved Fund ..... £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 1s. 11½d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rp.
" 3 Do. Do. ..... 2s. 0d. "
" On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight ..... frs. 2-56 cts. "
" 3 Do. Do. ..... " 2-53 " "
" On Demand ..... " 2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
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PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rup.
" " " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
" " " 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
" " " 1 do. 2s. 0d. do.
On Scotland ..... } On demand ...1s. 11½d. do.
On Ireland.....
Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

Telegraphic transfers to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's Drafts at sight, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Current Accounts should have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. ..... 1s. 11½d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863. H. D. PEEBLES, Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 4 months' sight..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
" 2 months' sight..... 1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight..... 1s. 11½d.
" On demand..... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto on demand ditto 1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1863. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto..... 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto..... 1s. 11½d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in ndia; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 6	Marseilles	Clements	Liverpool 10 Feb.
	Royal Victoria	Nicoll	Cochin 10 May.
	Lutchmee Pursad	Nacoda	Cochin 25 April.
	Amatool Rahamon	Nacoda	Kurrachee 31 May.
	City of London	Hendly	Glasgow 7 Feb.
	Johnstone Castle (s)	Main	Surat & June.
7	Columbian (s)	Beasley	Hongkong 13 M
	Octavia	Bristow	London 22 Feb. ay

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 6	Czar	McBride	Coromandel Coast.
	Duncairn	Finlay	Liverpool.
7	General Simpson	Cathcart	Liverpool.
	Bolden Lawn	Robinson	Liverpool.
	Fullay Gool Huzoos	Moat	Calcutta via Colombo.
	Orissa	Evans	Calcutta.
	Henry Fornie	Brown	Liverpool.
	Sir John Mandeville	Bright	Calcutta.
	Princess Alexandria	White	Liverpool.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taylor	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Marseilles*, from Liverpool.—Mr. S. T. Reede, and Mrs. Clements.

Per Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, from Surat.—Mr. Warden; Dr. and Mrs. Miller; Mr. Jacobs; Mr. Johnstone; Mr. Burnes; Captain Greig; and eighty-two natives.

Per Ship *Octavia*. from London.—Mrs. Bristow; Mrs. Weisbe and three children; Mrs. Butler and servant; Captain Hawkins; Lieuts. Goldworthy and Messrs. Butler and Stuart.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Mr. J. Grew, and fifteen natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Shard*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Nagasaki*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Leocadie and Anna*, for Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 6TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Scotland.—34 bales Rags, 119 cwt., John Martin; 2 cases Sundries, Thacker Vissing and Co.; 6 bales S-na Leaves, 21 cwt. 3 qrs. 24 lbs., 1 bale Sena Pods, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 8½ cwt., Volkart Brothers; 75 bales Cotton, 262 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Morayshire.—800 bags Coffee, 450 cwt., Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 889 bags Coffee, 588½ cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Wellington.—25 bales Orchilla Weed, 75 cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 99 bales Wool, 117 cwt., Dadabhoy Nowrojee Bungaly.

For Liverpool.

Euphrates.—1154 bales Cotton, 404½ cwt., Rustomjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana; 110 bales Cotton, 886 cwt., Seedic Hajee Woosmaan.

John Stuart.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Homonjee Framjee Cama; 80 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govindram Hurdutroy.

Sarawak.—41 bales Cotton, 160 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Glen Maiden.—800 bales Cotton, 450 cwt., Muthooradass Ramdass.

Nagasaki.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Camajee Pochawjee and Co.

South Carolina.—150 bundles Bhoysing Seed, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Crescent.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., F. Chambers.

John Linn.—168 bags Linseed, 244½ cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Clifton Belle.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.

Wasp.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Kessowjee Hurry; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Sewjee Soonpall.

King of Italy.—150 bundles Linseed, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Lilies.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Comber, Son and Co.

Rhea Sylvia.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mogunram Gungaram.

Castilian.—1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Woomedchund Hookumchund; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Tulia Nagay.

Bavelaw.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khutow Khimjee; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nensy Thackersey; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 86 bags Linseed, 18 cwt., Robert Frith and Co.; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Khutow Ludha.

Culloden.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., B. Lala.

Bulwark.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Martin Young and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Peetamber Jugjeevun.

Ambrose.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.

Shard.—521½ bales Cotton, 1,825 cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.

Africana.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gunganon Benayeck; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Sir Charles Napier.—700 packages Coir Yarn, 147 cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Damjee Samjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Luckmeechund Nursy; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Nensy Thackersy.

Forgunhall.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Virjee Canjee; 152 bags Sirseeed, 228 cwt., Juvareelall Woomrasunker.

Americana.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Rajah of Cochin.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Mallee Sewjee.

Sam Mandel.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Martin Young and Co.

Tim Whiffler.—42 bales Cotton, 186½ cwt., J. S. Moore and Co.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—5 bales Wool, 7½ cwt., Lee and Brown.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—125 bags Coffee, 187½ cwt., George S. King and Co.

Mina.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 50 half bales Cotton, 62½ cwt., Morarjee Poonja.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—140 packages Cloves, 1203 cwt., Anundjee Govindjee.

For Newport.

Steamer [illegible] for [illegible]—50 bottles Cudkaliyar, 8,750 lbs., Pirbhoy and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 6.

Mayne, Lieut. R. G., S. M. Horse, on leave, from Kulladghee.
Seton, Lieut. W. S., Scinde Horse, on leave, from Cannanore.
Dickinson, Lieut. Col. W. R., Royal Engineers, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 6.

Mignon, Lieut. M. J. J., C. I. Horse, to rejoin, to Goonah.
Auchinleck, Lieut. R. A., to join, to Ahmedabad.
Winslow, Lieut. J., 106th Regt., to join, to Neemuch.
Cocker, Ensign G. R., 106th Regt., to join, to Neemuch.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 6TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.
Bombay, Sunday, 7th June 1863.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 5th June 1863.

Referring to Government Resolution, No. 419 in the Military Department, dated 19th February last, and G. G. O. No. 279, dated 23rd ultimo, the following promotions and corresponding Barrack Department appointments are made from this date:—

2. Conductor P. McLoughlin, of the Barrack Department, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Conductors J. Barnard, W. C. Tarleton, G. R. Tofft, H. Catesby, and C. Coleman, of the Barrack Department, to be Conductors.

Sergeants S. Edwards, O. Byrne, H. Knapman, J. Lyons, E. Hart, C. Bather, and J. Ramsay, of the Barrack Department, to be Sub-Conductors.

3. Serjeant Major P. Mallkree, Garrison Serjeant Major, Bombay, is promoted to Sub-Conductor, and transferred to the Barrack Department.

In accordance with paras. 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the General Order above quoted, the following transfers and postings are ordered:—

1st Class Barrack Master J. Barnard, now in charge of the Sind Circle, to be Senior Barrack Master Presidency Circle.

1st Class Barrack Master P. McLoughlin, to be Senior Barrack Master Poona Circle.

1st Class Barrack Master R. Whilmore, now in charge Belgaum Circle, to be 1st Class Barrack Master Raipootna Circle at Nusseerabad (exchange to be effected in November next.)

1st Class Barrack Master Captain F. Groube, of the Invalid Establishment, having tendered the resignation of his appointment as Barrack Master, 2nd Class Barrack Master H. Catesby is promoted to 1st Class, and posted to the Northern Circle vice Groube.

1st Class Barrack Master W. C. Tarleton, Bombay, to be 1st Class Barrack Master Sind Circle.

1st Class Barrack Master G. R. Tofft, to be 1st

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—6TH JUNE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Three women, named Enne, Wunnee, and Luxamee, were placed at the bar, charged with having in their possession a quantity of wool of the value of one rupee and eight annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how they came by the same.

On Friday last, at about one o'clock P. M., a police peon named Tookaram Ramjee, while doing duty in Khatra Tank Road, observed the defendants each carrying a basket covered with cloth. He arrested them, examined the baskets, and found therein the wool. They could not satisfactorily account as to how the wool came into their possession.

The Magistrate found the three prisoners guilty of the charge, and sentenced them to be imprisoned for fifteen days in the Common Jail with hard labour.

THEFT.—A Portaguese named Aleixo Martinho, was brought up charged with stealing two shirts, one blanket, and one cotton sheet, of the aggregate value of five rupees, the property of Mr. F. A. Nazareth. From the evidence of Mr. F. A. Nazareth, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Edaljee, Cohawalla, it appeared that on Thursday last, at about half-past six o'clock P. M., he returned home from office, and found that the prisoner had absconded from his service. On the next day he missed from his house two shirts, a sheet, and a blanket. Prosecutor reported the theft to the Constable, Mr. Knight, who placed a havildar at his disposal. They both of them went to the market and arrested the prisoner, and found in his possession the alleged property. The police havildar corroborated the statement of the prosecutor.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction with hard labour.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A POLICE RAMOSEE.—Jannoo Iman, a Police Ramosee No. 1168, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing a chandelier of the value of two rupees, the property of Goculdass Tejpal, on Wednesday last.

Ragoo Babajee, a Mussal in the employ of the prosecutor stated, that the prisoner was a Police Ramosee, doing duty at his master's premises at Walkeshwar. On Monday evening last, he and the other servants took the chandelier in the Dewankhana upstairs. The prisoner was there in charge of the premises. On the morning of Tuesday last, on putting the chandelier together, witnessed missed one of the branches, which he searched for, but could not find. He suspected the prisoner, as he was a new Ramosee there. On the same day, when the prisoner came to his duty, the mussal seized him by the arm and charged him with stealing the branch of the chandelier. Prisoner promised to fetch it next evening. On Thursday last at about half-past six P. M., witnessed placed him before his master, and brought a sepoy, who arrested the prisoner. The branch was afterwards found with a borah, who had purchased the same from the prisoner.

The prisoner urged in his defence that a servant of the prosecutor gave the chandelier to him to sell.

The Magistrate ordered the prisoner to receive twelve stripes.

CHEATING.—Hussenkhan, Mahomed Allykhan, Kally Abas, Lalljee Dwarka, and Abdoola Eusoof, were brought up on remand, charged with cheating, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of eight Government notes, for one hundred rupees each, two notes for fifty rupees each, one note for twenty rupees, and seven notes for ten rupees each, the property of Ardaseer Eduljee, on Wednesday the 13th of May last.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the evidence of a Hindoo named Jeyram was taken.

Mr. Barton defended the fourth prisoner.

Jeyram deposed.—I reside at Dhobee Tallow, I know the prosecutor in this case, Ardaseer Eduljee. I was formerly in his service, and I now frequently go to his house in Chundun Wadee. On Saturday, the 30th May, about eight o'clock in the morning, I went to the prosecutor's house in Chundun Wadee. I went there in consequence of the prosecutor having sent for me on the previous day. I found the prosecutor at his house. I was with the prosecutor at his Dewankhana. He counted out to me one thousand rupees. There were eight notes for one thousand rupees each, two notes for fifty rupees each, seven notes for ten rupees each, one for twenty rupees, and ten rupees in silver. The prosecutor wrapped the money up in a printed paper, and gave it to me to carry. We then proceeded together to Cazi Waddy. We went to the house of the prisoner Lalljee. We went to a room on the first floor of a range. The prisoner Lalljee was there alone. The prosecutor sat down upon a mat upon the floor, the prisoner Lalljee stood near him, and I stood at the door. When we had waited there about half or three quarters of an hour, the prisoner Hussenkhan came there. He sat down upon the mat, near the prosecutor. In about another half or three quarters of an hour, the prisoners No. 1 and 3, came into the room. They also sat down upon the mat, near the prosecutor. When the prisoner No. 1 entered the room, the prisoner Lalljee left, saying that he was going to bathe himself. He returned at the time the prisoners No. 2 and 4 entered the room. He stood near the prosecutor and the prisoners. I stood within the room near the door. I heard the prisoner Hussenkhan ask the prosecutor if he had brought the money. Prosecuter said he had, and asked the prisoner No. 1 if he had broght the guineas. The prosecutor at the same time asked me for the money, and I handed to him the parcel which I had in my hand, containing the money as aforesaid. The prisoner No. 2, Kalee Abas, took from his pocket a small bundle covered with white cloth. He opened the bundle, and I saw that it contained coins like guineas, which he placed before him on his lap. The prisoner No. 2 handed two of the guineas to the prisoner No. 1, who handed them to the prosecutor. The prosecutor asked to see, and examined them, and returned them. The prisoner No. 2 took the guineas from a small leather bag like that before me, which he untied from the white cloth. When the prosecutor had returned the two guineas he had examined, the prisoner No. 2 counted the whole into the leather bag. I did not observe how many there were. As he was counting the guineas, I heard the prisoner No. 1 say to the prosecutor give me the rupees. The prosecutor counted the notes and rupees, and gave them into the hand of the prisoner Hussenkhan. The prisoner Hussenkhan then said something to the prisoner. Kalee Abas, in a language which I did not understand. The prisoner Hussenkhan then told the prosecutor that he had not brought sufficient money to pay for the guineas. The prosecutor after he had had some further conversation with the prisoners, desired me to go to his house and fetch four hundred and twenty-five rupees. I went out of the room and went downstairs for that purpose. I stopped at Marwadee's shop downstairs to smoke. The Marwadee's shop is about twenty paces from the house of the prisoner Lalljee, on the opposite side of the road. While I was standing at the Marwadee's shop, I heard the prosecutor raise an alarm from Lalljee's room. I ran back to the foot of the stairs. I saw the prisoner Hussenkhan coming slowly downstairs. He was alone. I seized him on the first or second step of the stairs. The prosecutor followed him downstairs. I heard him speak to the prisoner Hussenkhan. He had a small white bundle in his hand. He said, "this is light, take it back; and give me my money." The prisoner No. 1, promised to restore to the prosecutor his money. The prisoner Lalljee was then present. He followed the prosecutor downstairs, but I do not recollect that. I did not see the prisoner Abdoola came down stairs, nor did I see the prisoner No. 2 come down stairs. I went with the prisoner No. 1, the prisoner No. 3, and the prosecutor to a house in a street leading out of Duncan Road. We did not enter the house. While we were standing there, the prisoner Kalee Abas came near us. He was not then in the same dress in which I had seen him in Lalljee's room. He had taken off the good clothes. I identified him and seized him. We then made the prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 over to the custody of the Police. We went to the house of a European Constable. I saw the constable open the bundle which the prosecutor gave to him. I saw that it contained the leather bag now before me. I saw that the bag contained some copper coins and pieces of tiles. I this day saw the prisoner Abdoola in custody. I identified him as the same man I saw in the house of the prisoner Lalljee, as aforesaid. He was then dressed as at present. He wore a white turban with some slight tinsel work in it. I do not recollect the kind of coat he wore. I also saw the prisoner Lalljee in custody at the police office.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton.—I did not recollect who wrapped the money in the paper. I do not identify the prisoner Abdoola by any mark upon his person. I did not see the prisoner Abdoola at all from the time I left the room with them all in it, until I saw him here at the Police Office. I stopped at the Marwadee's shop because I wanted to smoke.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Tuesday next, the 9th instant.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Matters for hearing this day.

(BEFORE SIR JUSTICE COUCH.)

Causes for Trial.

6. Toolseydass Ramdass *vs.* John Macfarlane and others.
8 Anandbhaee widow *vs.* Gunputrow Vencajee.
9 Bacherdass Manchund *vs.* Ramchundra Runsord.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KNIGHT.)

Suit for final disposal.

257 Aaron Moses Gubbay *vs.* Dost Mahomed Khan.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

1 Madowjee Hurjee *vs.* Dinshaw Ardaseer and others.
2 Pussoo Vussun and others *vs.* Thucker Jetha Munjee.
3 Hajee Rahimtoolla Baladina and another *vs.* Memon Hajee Sallamon Hajee Chotanee.
8 Maljee Sewjee and others *vs.* Bhimjee Ookerda and others.

JOHN MARRIOTT,
Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 6th June 1863.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

Saturday, 6th June 1863.

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)

Frederick George Robinson vs. *G. P. Glover, Master of the ship "Ellen Masters."*

DETAINING PROPERTY.—This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and fifty rupees damages, for illegally detaining a box containing articles of wearing apparel, cextant and other miscellaneous goods.

Captain Glover, of the ship *Ellen Masters*, stated that the plaintiff was indebted to him in the sum of forty-four rupees, and that he had detained the box as security.

His Honor observed that he must recover that amount in a legal manner, but that the box must be delivered to the plaintiff or a verdict would be given against the defendant.

The defendant said he had not the slightest objection under these circumstances to deliver up the box, if the plaintiff went on board for it, but he should most certainly immediately proceed through his solicitor, for the recovery of the debt due to him.

Frederick George Robinson, late mate of the *Ellen Masters*, said that he had anything but a desire to go on board the ship of Captain Glover, with whom he had parted on anything but friendly terms.

Captain Glover assured him he need not fear, if he came for his box he would be all right, no one would hurt him.

His Honor said that as the Captain might be shortly expected to leave, if he took out a summons against the plaintiff for his claim, he would cause immediate service to be made of it. In the present action, however, he must give a verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed, viz. Rs. 150, to be reduced to nominal damages on the box, &c., being restored to plaintiff.

Venkattee Elsettee vs. *Davidass Manoredass.*

TRESPASS.—This was an action to recover the sum of fifty-nine rupees and two annas for ground rent from the 8th February to the 8th of April 1863.

Mr. McFarlane appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khundaroo for the defendant.

Mr. McFarlane stated the case.—The plaintiff, he said, was the owner of a large Oart at Mahim, in which the defendant has a house built. The defendant has paid the ground rent for many years, but lately had trespassed on another part of the oart by placing building materials there, and actually had begun to build thereon without so much as saying "by your leave." It was for this portion of the cart encroached upon that the present action had been brought to recover rent for it. Notice had been served on defendant and several other tenants who had trespassed in a similar manner, in which they were warned that in default of their removing their encroachments within twenty-four hours of the 23rd of March, the date of the notice, proceedings would be taken against them for the trespass. Rent at the rate of two annas per square yard was now sought to be recovered for the trespass.

Mr. Khundarao's defence was that the proceedings were illegal, and he did not know on what ground the rent was charged without express notice. The proper course for the plaintiff to adopt would be ejectment, he thought.

His Honor.—Well, Mr. Khundarao, have you any authority to quote in support of your case.

Mr. Khundarao.—My client does not occupy the oart, and he did not place the articles on the ground.

His Honor said, he did not think that the action could lie.

The plaintiff being called, stated that he was the proprietor of the oart in question, and was proceeding in his examination, when Mr. Khundarao said that the name of Davidass Manoredass was not the name of the defendant, but he would permit the summons to be amended if the Judge permitted, or the plaintiff desired it.

His Honor said, that an action for use and occupation must be founded on a contract. The action therefore could not lie.

Mr. McFarlane thought that as notice had been served on the defendant, who had been guilty of the encroachment, and as he had failed to remove the same that in default the rent might be levied.

His Honor observed, that it could not be said that there was an implied contract in the case of the present action, which must be either expressed or implied or the action could not lie. The plaintiff had given notice, that if the materials were not removed, proceedings would be taken against him in an action for trespass. The notice should have been to the effect that if the cause of traspass was not removed, rent would be charged from a certain date, and then the action might have been proceeded with, but as it was, the action must be for trespass.

Mr. McFarlane said there was not a shadow of doubt about the legal ownership of the oart.

Mr. Khundarao said his client had not trepassed at all.

His Honor said, the defendant was accused of occupying more ground than he was entitled to. It appears he had never promised to pay more rent. The defendant however was not the real defendant, it seemed; and it is very likely even if he were, he would refuse to pay any more rent as the action should have been brought for trespass, instead of for rent. The present was an action for "use and occupation;" but as there was no privity of contract the action could not lie, besides which the defendant now before the Court says the materials do not belong to him, and he is the wrong person to sue. The plaintiff must therefore be non-suited.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND SANITARY REPORT OF INSPECTION VISIT TO NORTH CANARA.

(Concluded from our last Saturday's Number.)

Yelapoor in Lat. 14° 57′ and Long. 74° 46′ has an elevation of between 1700 and 1800 feet above the sea level. The township has two square miles, of which fifty acres are cultivated for rice chiefly; a portion is built on, but the greater part is jungle.

The last census gave 261 as the number of its houses, and its population 1529; the population is chiefly Hindoo, and except those in the Government offices, all are employed in agriculture, even the shopkeepers. Many of the proprietors being Sherry Brahmuns have to engage labourers for their fields, and these usually come from the Goa territory; but this year, the dread of the epidemic sickness has seriously diminished the labourers, and much of the crop has not been gathered.

The town is irregular, and is built on two parallel ridges, running nearly N. W. b. W. with adjoining hollows. The rock is quartz gravel through which diorite protrudes at the south end of the town, and over which at the north end there is layer of laterite. The principal street, in which are the Cutcherry and the Court-house, and bazar of from twenty-five to thirty shops is on one of the ridges, and parallel to it, in the hollow on the north-east, there is a dirty lane called Pulkeree, of a few houses, and having a shallow, dirty tank, and rice fields eastward of it.

On the other ridge are Hadee Bhawes, and beyond it, Maidan Gullee—a lane on broken ground and with a few poor thatched huts. Hadee Bhawee is more populous, and has better houses. Between the two ridges there are houses in the hollow nearly hidden among trees. At the northwest end of these streets or lanes, and at right angles to them are Moosulman Gullee on low ground, among trees, and Brahmun Gullee, and Menkeree; all these, excepting the chief bazar, are filthy, and very offensive. The monsoon drainage is into a nullah that passes by Moosulman Gullee.

The houses are generally of mud with low walls, but raised on a plinth, with a deep verandah, sometimes enclosed with a bamboo screen, and they are mostly tiled; in the outskirts they are mere thatched, wattle huts. The Court-house and the new Cutcherry are substantial buildings. Every house has its own well dug either in gravel or in laterite, and there is a public well at the end of Hadee Bhawee lane, excavated in dicrite rock, the water of which is much esteemed. There are several small dirty tanks that are used for washing and for irrigation, and on the east of the town there is a large double tank formed by embankment, called Jortulao, and about a mile distant on the Ankola road, there is a tank fed by a spring. From this Jortulao there extend rice fields, encircling the north and north-east parts of the town. On the other side there is jungle, chiefly of bamboo, but mixed with Careya, Randia, Phyllanthus, and a few Terminalia trees. About a mile and half westward there are areca plantations.

Cholera has carried off many in the Yelapoor Taloka in each of the last five years; fever has been very prevalent for three years, and many are said to have died of it; of the twenty-four Policemen stationed in the town of Yelapoor, however, there were but two ill with fever. There are returns of deaths in the office of the Mamlutdar of this and of some other Talookas, but as they are imperfect, they are of little use. They would be improved by having the *total* mortality added to them.

The road from Yelapoor was still over the same rocks and was through Ainee forest, until reaching the fifth mile-stake, when, at the summit of an elevation, trap-rock protruded. Teak trees, which had been seldom or never seen, now became common, and they and the trap-rock continued onward for many miles.

Bagawuttee is a halting-place, but it is an insignificant hamlet on the side of a flat, in the middle of which there is a shallow tank or marsh with pools, which is about half a mile long. The flat is partly rice ground, partly grassy, and it is surrounded with dense jungle. At the north-east of the tank a soft schist with a seam of quartz protrudes; trap is near it; and is exposed also at the east and the south of the tank.

The Patel said there had not been much sickness in the neighbourhood, and that among the inhabitants of the seven houses of which his hamlet consisted, there were but a man and a child at present ill of fever. Among four Policemen, one was subject to fever, but was still at duty.

From Bagawuttee to Hullial the forest was mostly of teak and bamboo, but it was varied with other trees, and at the beginning of the road there was tall coarse grass. At Neelwunnee, cultivation was first seen, and at Sambrance it became more extensive, and was as usual of rice, the fields being still encompassed with teak and bamboo jungle. Three miles south of Hullial, the Tatihal Nullah was crossed, it is here but small, its bed is rocky, blue clay slate being the rock.

Hullial is in Lat. 15° 20′ and Long. 74° 40′, is fifty-six miles from the sea, and twenty-nine miles from the brow of the Ghat. It is on what is an approach to a plain that extends ten or twelve miles North and South, with rice and pasture grounds, the latter thickly studded with trees. The Tatihal Nullah runs within a mile of the town, but there is but little drainage into it from the immediately surrounding land, which in the numerous hollows of its slight undulations has shallow unbuilt tanks or pools, that gradually dry up during the hot months, and round these the ground is terraced for cultivation On the West and North-west jungle of bamboo and other trees are within a distance of three or four miles, and on the East there is a low range of bare hill of clay slate, on the lower part of the West slope of which, part of the town of Hullial is built. In this West slope of the hill it is seen that the slate which dips eastward alternates with quartz rock, and that trap is in the situation of the upheaving agent. In the streets of the town the schist in some places crops out, to the inconvenience of those in wheel vehicles.

The town stands on about a square mile of ground, which includes 449 acres of cultivation; it is built irregularly, and its houses are mean, mostly mud-built, small, of one floor, with low wall and tiled roof, and with deep verandahs. Including the suburbs there are 1,100 houses, and these are partly in streets and partly in separate enclosures, and shaded with trees.

The chief streets are the bazar, which from the Dharwar road is continued in a northerly direction into Bhoee Gullee and Kussie Gullee, and this line is crossed at the north side of the town by Dessaee, or Koombar Gullee, which runs nearly East and West. From the sides of the Cutcherry in Bhoee Gullee, two streets, Bomun and Shettee Gullees, run south-westward, and converge and meet with Dessaee Gullee near the ruined Fort. Goodepoor or Nuwee bazar is built along a part of the Dharwar road, and Choomar Gullee is South of and parallel to the main bazar. There is a depression of the ground extending through the town in a westerly direction in its whole length, and this has an embankment at two places, forming the Lenguttee tulao, and a little below it the Kala tulao, the ground between being marshy, and that below the Kala tulao being irrigated for cultivation. Besides these, there are the Kempond or Tamra tulao, and other smaller tanks and several wells affording good water, but most of them dry up in the hot season, and many then have recourse to the Naggeera, a perennial spring, about a mile and a half distant, and a little South of the Dharwar road. There is a well in the old Fort but at present it is unclean.

The roads are uneven, and are very dusty owing to the softness of the argillaceous schist over which they pass; the side of the streets, the many unbuilt spaces, and the enclosures about the houses are all very filthy. Close by the Lenguttee tank, and over the marshy ground below it, there is a burial-ground, and as during the rains the water flows hence to the Kala tulao, it appears very desirable that another place should be resorted to, and as it is objectionable that the marsh should remain, a drain might be cut along its middle, to carry downwards the water that now stagnates in the centre of the town.

Cholera has visited Hullial at intervals of a few years, and in 1862 it was present during part of the hot season. There have been severe epidemic visitations of small-pox, and both in 1861 and 1862 the mortality from it was great in February, March, and April. Guinea-worm seems to be endemic, and it make its appearance yearly in May and the following months.

Fever is said to have been always common but neither fatal nor severe until 1860, but since then it has increased greatly in prevalence, and there has been great mortality from it throughout the Talooka. The Police Foujdar informed me that the mortality had been so great at Kolwar (a village of 99 houses on the Mirjee-kot road) that the inhabitants had lately deserted it.

Hullial itself was too populous to allow of the exact amount of sickness in it being ascertained, but I got this information from the villages of Sambranee and Neelwunee through the exertions of the Mahulkuree and the Police. In Sambranee, with a population of four hundred and five, there were eighty-four sick, or 20·7 per cent. In Neelwunee with two hundred and seventy-one, there were twenty sick or 7·3 per cent.

From the Forest Department Overseer, I learnt, that from the great amount of sickness among the *Wudurs* the work in the forest was hindered.

The road towards Jugleput was through continuous thick forest of which teak and bamboo formed the bulk. At the Birchee Nullah there were three Goanese men who had lived there for two years selling liquor to travellers, and from them I learnt that one of them had a little fever last year, but that since then all had been well. After passing Hureegalee the teak trees disappeared and the rock was now found to be quartz gravel, and at the next Nullah, quartz in mass was seen exposed. Further on micaceous schist was seen broken up, and imbeded in trap as breccia. There was considerable ascent in approaching to Jugleet.

Juglepet in Lat. 15° 20′ and Long. 74° 34′ is fifty miles from the sea, and thirteen miles from the brow of the Ghats. It is in a shallow valley, running East and West, which is formed by a line of low hill of quartz on its North side, and on the other side by the gentle northern slope of the summit of a lofty range of hill, that on its southern aspect, towards Soopa, is precipitous, and overlooks deep thickly wooded valleys on that side. The sloping sides of the valley to the North and West seem to form its cultivated, as it had could not be expected to extend, for either good or ill, over the area of the talooka, which is about a thousand square miles or six-hundred and forty thousand acres. In Koomree cultivation there are not always new portions of the forest cleared every year; the same fields may be cultivated in continuance; so that although Koomree has been stopped for a certain number of years in the Sircy Talooka, it is not to be concluded that there are that number of thousands of acres more forest now than there would have been had the squatting not been forbidden.

In the Soopa talooka the prohibition of Koomree does not appear to have been so soon enforced as in Sircy, as may be seen from the table which I obtained from the Mamlutdar. This talooka also is of an area of about a thousand square miles:—

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From this it is seen that in the year when the epidemic severity of the fever began, there was a greater extent of Koomree than there had been for the three previous years.

As to the desirableness of all the ground that is now forest being brought under cultivation, I do not suppose there can be a doubt, and after the temporary increase in the malarious influence which is to be expected in new clearings, the healthiness of the district would most probably be greatly improved, but such measures as it may be expedient to adopt to bring about this cultivation can be but slow in operation and inapplicable to the removal of the present grievous evil. I regret that I see nothing worthy to be proposed for the present relief of the suffering population excepting the liberal distribution of febrifuge medicines which Government has so readily sanctioned. Analogies in other provinces of India favor the hope that the epidemic will soon subside.

It is very desirable that on the Public Works in Canara there should be provision made for hutting or other shelter for the hired labourers, as there is for the convicts and their guards, that they may not be exposed to the night air and its cold and heavy dew which all increase the liability to fever and to other sickness.

I may add that in returning by the road through Goonjee and Khanapoor I found the prevalence of fever ceased so close to the boundary between the North Canara and Belgaum zillahs and at the spot where the rock changes to granite, although there is still much jungle. This affords a little support to the supposition that an intermitting telluric influence is now active in giving intensity to the fever miasm, and that the granite surface is not favorable to its transmission.

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5. Dr. Leith's report will be practically of great value, by defining the present limits and character of the epidemic, so that it may be possible hereafter to judge whether it is increasing or diminishing in severity or altering in type.

6. But as regards the cause of this mysterious visitation, the conclusions of Dr. Leith's report are purely negative. They are not on that account without value, and the Governor in Council considers that the path is now cleared for investigation.

inhabitants, two hundred and thirteen sick or 4·5 per cent, and since the close of the rains nineteen had died or nearly 4 per cent.

In Dongarwarda, with thirty-one houses and a hundred and ninety-nine persons, sixty-seven were sick, or 33·7 per cent, and eight had died since the rains, or 4 per cent.

Cholera and small-pox are frequently epidemic in the Soopa Talooka, and in 1859, 1861, and 1862 cholera was so. In the last two years there were some deaths from Small-pox.

I found the fever to be mostly intermittent and of the usual types—quotidian, tertian, and quartan; sometimes it was remittent but not frequently so. Many of those I saw in Hospital were relapse cases, and in such almost invariably there was enlargement of the spleen, and among the villagers splenic enlargement was very common. In some cases where there had been little or no fever, yet there was tumefaction of the spleen, and in several cases of children that came under notice the tumefaction was enormous. In protracted cases there was very great anæmia and not infrequently there was dropsy. The fever was occasionally complicated with diarrhœa. In all these points the disease resembled the malarious intermittent of most other places, nor did any symptoms come under my observation that gave any peculiarity to the disease now prevalent in North Canara. The fever is readily checked by treatment, but there is great tendency to relapse, which is to be expected while the person continues in the malarious locality.

There was some discrepancy in the statements made at different places as to the time when the endemic fever began to be unusually severe, but the most reliable informants agreed in saying it was three years ago, that is in the year 1860; and the only Hospital record which can be referred to for information on this point, that at Sircy shows that in May of that year there was a sudden large increase of admissions of fever cases. The epidemic is spoken of by the people as having been even more severe in 1860 than in 1861, but in the course of last year it again increased in severity.

The epidemic fever is very generally spread over the zillah, the only places exempted from it, or but comparatively little affected by it, being situated on the sea coast, such as Beitkul, Tudree, Coomta, Honore. The low country if removed from the full influence of the sea air does not appear to have exemption if I may generalize from my observations made at Mirjan and its neighbourhood and at Gairsopa. In the Balaghat of Canara no place seems to have immunity from the disease, and its severity is nearly equally diffused over all the Talookas. From the inquiries that I instituted at different points most of which I have mentioned above, I found that among a total of 4,481 persons there were at the time of enumeration 1,220 of them sick or 27·2 per cent. The percentage varied much as might be expected as the numbers were dealt with, at Sonda it was 34·5, and at Soopa it was so high as 44·5. In grouping the observations made according to the geological character of the surface and the nature of the forest, it was found that on the micaceous schists and quartz that is in the Ainee forest, the ratio of sick was 29·6; that on trappean rock or argillaceous soil bearing the Sagwanee forest, it was 14·9; and that on the laterite near the Ghats, endemic and 1 make its appearance yearly in May and the following months.

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6. But as regards the cause of this mysterious visitation, the conclusions of Dr. Leith's report are purely negative. They are not on that account without value, and the Governor in Council considers that the path is now cleared for investigation for resisting all temptation to hazard an hypothesis which, however plausible, could not be relied on. His Excellency in Council trusts that Dr. Leith's observations may serve to direct the researches of other inquirers, and thus pave the way to a discovery of the probable causes of the epidemic, and perhaps, to their removal.

7. With regard to remedial measures, the practical suggestions are few, but they are all of a character which Government can sanction, and would desire to see carried out.

8. The Revenue Commissioner has already on his own authority, and with the approval of Government, sanctioned a limited amount of "Koomree" cultivation in peculiar localities among the Ghauts, where it admits of being carried on without risk of injury to the timber forests. It is possible the extent of malarious jungle may thus be sensibly restricted without inflicting permanent injury on one of the great resources of the jungle population, and of the district generally. This is a point to which the special attention of the local Officers, both in the Land Revenue and Forest Department, should be directed.

9. Government has already done much to furnish medical aid and medicines, and it is clear they are valued by the people and are useful, though far from being sufficient, to stop the spread of the fever. The Governor in Council trusts that Officers of all Departments will feel assured that this kind of aid will be freely given wherever it is capable of being applied, and wherever it is asked for.

10. Attention should be specially drawn to the following points:—

Page 4.—In this page Dr. Leith states that he learnt that at Kangora and at Koolgee, about 12 miles from Soopah, and at Jan, near the top of the Devemunhee Ghaut, there is limestone that might be quarried. These localities His Excellency in Council would wish to be all carefully examined, with the view of ascertaining whether the limestone beds referred to can be profitably worked.

Page 8.—The attention of the Collector and Magistrate, and of the local Committee at Sudashewghur, should be specially drawn to the observations made in this page relative to the care and attention to be paid to the system of Drainage which may be adopted at Beitkul and its vicinity.

Page 21.—The measures here recommended for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the Town of Sircy should be carefully attended to.

Page 25.—As also the measures recommended for the same end in reference to the Town of Hullial.

Page 31.—And lastly, the suggestion made for hutting and clothing the *hired* labourers employed on the Public Works of the District is of much importance in a locality where the work-people are far removed from towns or villages, and must, unless shelter is provided for them, be exposed to the deleterious effects of such an insalubrious climate.

A. D. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

To A. H. LEITH, Esq., M.D.,
The REVENUE COMMISSIONER, S. D.,
The COLLECTOR and MAGISTRATE of NORTH CANARA,
The PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL, DEPARTMENT,
The PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT of the SECRETARIAT,
The SUPERINTENDENT at SUDASHEWGHUR.

NEWS LETTERS.

MAHABLESHWAR, *4th June.*

THE bright mild sunshine of our hills and dales is daily declining. A peep now and then from the condensed cloud is all that we can see of Sol. Yesterday afternoon lightning and thunder merrily rolled over, and the skies shed forth their silvery drops on the panting earth. The beauty and fashion are daily departing for the plains, and in a fortnight more Mahableshwar will be perfectly denuded. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, with His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, accompanied by Mr. Arthur; Major Clerk; Capt. Leach; Capt Leith; Dr. Stedman; Captain Grant; Honorable A. D. Robertson; Major Frood; and Colonel Phayre; left this early on Tuesday morning, on a visit to the proposed Sanitarium, at Sonder Dew. The whole of the party remained there (with the exception of Sir William Mansfield, and Major Flood, who returned the same evening) till this morning. I don't know what conclusion Sir Bartle Frere has arrived at with respect to the proposition made by Colonel Phayre, of converting Mander Dew into a sanitarium for European soldiers; but it is believed that an hospital assistant is to be posted there for the purpose of taking observations during the ensuing wet season. By the way I hear that last evening a fearful storm raged at Mander Dew, and the tent in which Sir Bartle Frere resided fell in, the ropes having got loose and the pegs having given way, but I am happy to say that no injury of any description was caused by it. Alluding to accidents, one of a singular nature happened up here a few days ago. A Lieut. Burnes, who came up here for the purpose of renovating his health, and in order of getting a final certificate to England, was out of a fine evening for a constitutional. Having reached "Sydney Point" he was overlooking a precipice when I believe a sort of giddiness having come over him, he fell precipitately to the bottom of the valley, some thousand feet; not a soul was with him; the evening was drooping into night; some villagers passed him, he cried for help, but they would not attempt an approach, but were fast making a retreat. Hearing this he did not suffer much bodily injury from the fall, with the exception of a few scratches as he slipped down the most part of the way against his will, of course. As night approached his mental agony increased. The imminent position he was then contending with, came glaring before his eyes. To proceed was utterly impossible as the night was quite established.

emboldened with previous success, and they fought hand to hand in the breach, and repelled the first assault. Gordon then played his guns, for a short time, in order to give his men breathing time and a little more room to storm. Again the trained Chinese pressed forward to the assault; at first the success seemed doubtful, but finally the besieged gave way, the attacking force stood on the walls, and the enemy fled without offering further resistance. The numbers engaged were about 3,000 on either side. Major Gordon took care that no blunders should occur to stagger the confidence of those under him; he appears to be an officer of the very highest promise. Private accounts give numerous details of his ability, and of his perfect fitness for the duty entrusted to him. The number of killed on the Imperialist side was between two and three hundred. Captain Bagnon fell mortally wounded while mounting the breach at the first assault. Two other European officers of the force were severely wounded, and one slightly. Lieutenant Wood, R.A., who was standing at a distance as a spectator, criticising Gordon's manœuvres, was reminded by a spent shot that he had no business there. Seven Europeans—says the *North-China Herald*, from which we glean the particulars of this affair—and four Sepoys, were in the city, and defending the breach. Of these, three of each were killed, two of whom were Frenchmen wearing gold medals for their conduct in Holland's defeat. Of the other four Europeans, three escaped, and one—a deserter from the 31st—was captured. The latter, who confesses to have deserted, to his own subsequent deep regret, will be able to give useful information regarding the internal economy of the Rebel Camp. It seems that the Europeans who are among them are closely watched, but otherwise kindly treated, getting plenty of food and "a dollar now and then." One Sepoy escaped or was carried away by the fugitives, three being found dead; these are most likely the men who were surprised and captured many months ago while escorting a gun to Kahding. Major Gordon has started for Quin-sang, a Rebel fortress on the way to Soochow.

From Peking, the only intelligence we hear relates to a domestic occurrence in the family of the French Emperor's Chargé d'Affaires:—the first event of the kind, we fancy, in the Chinese metropolis.

From Tien-tsin and the other Northern Ports, we have no intelligence whatever.

The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce seems to have accepted Earl Russell's despatch in reply to its memorial, with quiet acquiescence.

From the ports on the Yang-tsze, there is not much general news. At Hankow, the alarm caused among the native traders by the near approach of large bands of marauders has begun to subside; these gentry having moved off in a north-westerly direction. From Kiukiang reports also state that the Rebels were near that settlement, and that business had been affected in consequence. In the River, the American steamer *Hu Quang*, newly floated off a bank after seven months' inaction, ran into the steamer *Surprise*, and sank her; the Captain of the latter vessel was drowned.

From Ningpo and the other ports on the coast, there are no news of importance that we have heard.

In the island of Formosa, there are now four ports open to trade, viz:—Tamsuy, with its dependency, Keeloong, and Taiwan, with its dependency, Takao. Provisional Regulations for trade at all these ports have just been issued by Baron de Meritens, Chief Commissioner of Customs for Fuhchau and Formosa. Mr W. Maxwell has been appointed Acting Commissioner at Tamsuy, and the irregular trade hitherto existing at some of these ports will be brought under rules, the object of traders having been rather to find a good market for sale and purchase than any desire to avoid payment of duties; this is a step in the right direction on the part of the Chinese Customs.

At Canton, an unhappy accident has occurred to the fine new Church which was just on the eve of completion, the tower of which fell down about a week ago; whether from bad foundation or bad material in the building is not yet known. A review of Chinese troops which have been undergoing drill from English officers, lately took place at Canton. It is described as having been of the most novel and interesting sort. The Chinese (artillery and infantry) went through all their evolutions well.

No news of importance from Manila.

In Hongkong, matters go on much as usual. Mr. Lay's Memorandum published in the last Parliamentary Blue Book, and given in our present issue, is likely to produce a healthy state of matters with regard to trade and traders. Hitherto the merchants have scowled on the Customs officials, and treated them, or affected to treat them, as anything but gentlemen; Mr. Lay's Memorandum will enable the Customs officials (foreign) to dispense, for a little time, with the civilities of mercantile gentlemen, who will by and by, in all probability, take a more reasonable view of their relations to the Customs Service.

The following certain notifications affecting foreign trade appeared as extracts from the Shanghai papers. A case of desertion, by six men, from the *Oasis* was reported, four of whom had met their death by the boat in which they escaped being upset by some Chinamen between this and Macao. An article appeared, in which it was urged that more attention should be paid to the advantages of making short excursions in different directions on the mainland of China, where the scenery is equal to some of the most picturesque portions of England. A correspondent offered his opinion that one month's imprisonment was too lenient a sentence on the deserters from the *Oasis*, seeing that they had been guilty of theft to a serious amount. It must be considered, in viewing the case, that the Harbour Master only punished the men for desertion, the more serious charge of theft belonging to the cognizance of the criminal authorities. A mutiny on board the *James Marshall*, in which the Captain was wounded, was reported; three of the mutineers have since been apprehended by the Hongkong police.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The London Mails to 26th March arrived in the *Ottawa* on the 5th instant.

We have no improvement to report in Imports, trade remaining exceedingly dull both in the North and South. Considerable re-exports are reported from Hongkong to the Straits and India. In Exports, little can be done until arrival of the New Teas; but some few transactions have taken place at Canton, where 12 chops of Congou are still in stock.

From Tien-tsin, there is no market intelligence later than April 6; and at Hankow and Kiukiang, the neighbourhood of a powerful force of Rebels (not Taepings) has seriously affected trade. There have been some few purchases of Teas, however, at the latter port, say 2,000 packages Green, leaving in stock 14,000 packages, and of Black 1 chop, 2,500 packages, have also been shipped on native account. The total export from Kiukiang this season has been 54,000 chests Black, 264,000 half-chests Green, and 4,800 piculs Leaf. Samples of New Teas are looked for about the 8th May. Freights on the Yangtsze are very low—£3.5, and little offering.

Shanghae, *May* 5.—Sales of Imports are about 9,000 pieces Grey and 2,000 White Shirtings, 2,000 T-Cloths, 1,500 Chintz, and a very few other goods. In Exports, nothing has been done in Black, and only 4 chops Green Tea had found buyers; the total settlements and re-shipments for the fortnight have been 12,000 packages. Of Silk, 550 bales had been taken, leaving about as many in stock, and 950 bales had arrived from Japan for re-shipment. Exchange, on London, Bank 6/5½ to 6/6, Credit 6/6½. Freights, to London, £4.5 for Cotton; to New York, $16 to $18. The 'Antipodes' is full, the 'Castle Howard' is loading Cotton for London, and the 'East Lothian,' 'Guinever,' and 'Seawell,' are on the berth, waiting the arrival of the New Teas. The 'Castleton' is on the berth for New York.

Fuhchau, *May* 7.—Some 2,000 pieces Shirtings are the only sales of Imports. The first of the New Teas were looked for about the 15th May; and the following splendid clipper-fleet was waiting for them: 'Falcon,' 'Fiery Cross,' 'Flying Spur,' 'Min,' 'Robin Hood,' and 'Star of China.' Freights not settled.

Amoy, *May* 8.—Sales of 2,000 pieces Shirtings are reported, 500 T-Cloths, and a few hundred pieces each Camlets, Spanish Stripes, &c. In Tea, no transactions; the total stocks of old of all kinds do not exceed 5,800 half-chests, but musters of the New had been received, and supplies of Orange Pekoes and Congou were looked for in ten days and a fortnight respectively.

Canton.—In Teas, 1 chop Congou had found a buyer, and 2 were taken on native account, leaving in stock 12 chops. Besides the above, the transactions, comprise 500 half-chests Canton-packed. 20,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoes and 6,000 Caper, 8,000 boxes Canton-made Gunpowder, and 2,500 packages Country Greens; of the latter there are in Stock 6,000 packages. In Silk, nothing doing. Freights, to London, £5; to New York, dlrs. 20. The 'John Scott' is loading for London, and 'Abeona' for Liverpool. The 'Notos' is also in load at Whampoa for London, and the 'Alfred Ray' at Hongkong for Liverpool. The 'Europa' and 'Candace' go to New York.

Macao.—6,000 half-chests, and 800 boxes New Taysann and Souchong had been brought.

Hongkong.—14,000 bales China Cotton have been taken, 6,000 pieces Grey, 5,000 White, and 1,000 Spotted Shirtings, 20,000 American Drills, and 7,500 T-Cloths; also 55,000 piculs rice. Exchange, on London, Bank 4-10, Credit 4-10½. Tonnage for the Coast in less demand.

SHIPPING CHARTERS AND SETTLEMENTS.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

A moderate amount of business has been done in Freights during the past fortnight, chiefly during the earlier portion of it. The last week little or nothing has been done, and at present the market is very quiet. The Emigration business is over for the season, the arrival of New Teas has only commenced, and the present low quotations of Rice will not warrant the tender of any except very low freights, which Masters and Agents do not seem disposed to accept. Since the news reached China of the *Jacob Bell*, and the rumour that Rebel privateers might be looked for in Eastern waters, vessels under American colours have laboured under even greater disadvantages than they did before—charterers showing a disinclination to take them up even for voyages to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, and Banks refusing advances upon shipments by them, without a War Risk being insured. At Manila, rates continue high for neutral flags, but demand inactive. At Shanghai, no inquiry for tonnage, except at reduced rates. For Ningpo and Shanghai, rates have declined to 45 cents, with little cargo going forward. We do not look for a very animated Freight market during the coming fortnight.

HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

(From Charles Jameson's Circular.)

I have the pleasure to continue my Opium Report. The last issue, dated the 27th ultimo, showed an improvement in the state of the market; since which, owing to heavy supplies, prices have gradually declined.

Patna.—The stock was much reduced previous to the arrival of the 4th sale. Prices nevertheless remained low, being quoted at $615 per chest before the departure of the Steamer *Thunder*; it is now $620 to 625, and rates are likely to be maintained.

Benares.—Has been in moderate demand. Some sales have been made to Europeans against Rice. The prices have generally ruled about $20 below Patna.

Malwa.—A fair amount of business has been done. Prices have declined from $670 per chest to the present quotation of $660. Europeans are clearing at the latter rates; upwards of 300 chests recently settled for.

Turkey.—A very small amount of stock; 40 cases were imported per Mail Steamer, and sales at $600 per picul are said to have been made of a few cases on the 8th instant.

	Patna.	Benares.	Malwa.
Estimated Stock on 27th April	832	589	1,054
Imported per str. *Lightning, Thunder, Ottawa*, and *John Bright*...	2,046	1,173	3 573
	2,878	1,762	4,627
Exports, &c. &c.	859	500	2,550
Estimated stock, 11th May, 1863. ...	2,028	1,262	2,077

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1863.

New Patna.—620$ to 622$50—fair demand.
Old Patna.—None.
New Benares.—695$ to 697$50—fair demand.
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—665$.
Turkey.—540$ to 600$.
Cotton, Bombay.—None.
Cotton, Calcutta.—None.
Cotton, Madras.—None.
Cotton, Shanghai—9$ to 9$50.
Cotton, Ningpo—20$25 to 20$50.
Cotton, Japan—21$50 to 22$.
Rice.—Bengal, 2$40 to 2$70; others, 2$10 to 2$40.
Camphor.—22$ to 23$.
Saltpetre.—12$ to 13$.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 21$40 to 21$50.
Gold Bars.—98 touch, 21$ to 21$10.
Sycee.—4¼ per cent premium.
Bar Silver.—5 to 5¼ per cent premium.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

(Bank Rates.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 10*d.*
Private Bills, 4*s.* 10¼*d.*
Bills with Documents, 4*s.* 10¼*d.*
On Bombay, 3 days' sight Rs. 235¼.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 237.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 4½ per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$95 per tael.

(From Sharpe & Co.'s Circular.)

On London, 6 months' sight, 4*s.* 10¼*d.*
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 237.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 236.
On Paris, Treasury 30 days' sight, Fs. 600.
On Singapore, 2½ per cent premium.
On Shanghai, 30 days' sight, Taels 77½.
Australia 60 days' sight, 5s.
Discount, 10 to 12 per cent per annum.
Bar Silver, English, 6 per cent prem.
" American, nominal.
Sycee, 4 per cent premium.
Mexican Dollars, 3 per cent premium.
Gold Leaf, 22$35 per tael.
Californian Bars, 22$35 per tael, equivalent 100 touch.
Peking Bars, 98 touch, $21.90 per tael.
Sovereigns, English, $4.37 each.

MANILA.

Manila, *6th May* 1863.

The rainy season appears to be setting in already. Two days ago, the glass fell about two-tenths, and yesterday was dark and dismal, with heavy falls of rain, and towards evening much thunder and lightning and squalls of wind; to-day, the weather has brightened up again, but is still inclined to change.

The pilgrimages to the shrine of Antipolo have commenced, but we do not expect there will be half such a concourse of people as in former years, for one of the great attractions, gambling-tables, has been removed, the present incumbent being a monk, and not a secular priest; and, if the rainy weather continue, I calculate that it will act like a damper on the devotional fervor of a considerable number of the votaries. Professor Risley has removed his circus from Manila to Antipolo, and we hope may come in for a due proportion of the superabundant, though we doubt there will be any great quantity of the latter.

A sailor of the British ship *Areta*, named John Moffat, fell overboard last night, and was drowned.

The *Margarita*, 1,000 tons, and *Lady Leigh*, 150 tons, have left for Shanghai, loaded principally with Rice. Several other vessels are loading the same article at Sual for China.

Money appears to be rather more plentiful in the market, but silver dollars are scarce, and cannot be obtained without a discount of at least one per cent.

CEYLON.

(From the Overland Colombo Observer, May 30.)

Undoubtedly the great event of the fortnight has been the General Meeting held at Kandy on the 25th instant, of the Planters' Association. The direct bearing of much of their proceedings on some of the more important questions of the day in our limited political circle cannot but demand the attention of the official, as it assuredly attracts that of the unofficial world here—and as the expression of their opinion, by that section on which is so very much dependent, the future prosperity of the island, it behoves Government to give their serious regard to the propositions brought forward and the arguments adduced in their support. In a *Supplement* to our present issue, will be found the Secretary's official report of the proceedings and from that comp ete and reliable statement, home readers will be enabled to realise a fair idea of the subjects discussed. The election of Mr. Leake, as secretary,—after a sharp contest, Mr. B. R. Wyllie being placed in opposition,—is considered satisfactory; while the nomination of Mr. W. M. Thompson as the Planters' representative in Council, (although naively confessed at the meeting to result from the refusal of the proffered honour, by some other gentlemen), will, we hope, afford beneficial results.

So far as the Military Expenditure question is concerned, the planters have ably and independently done their *devoir*, and shewn an example worthy of adoption by other public bodies; to wit, our Chamber of Commerce. The appointment of a Committee of the Association to draw up a Memorial, embodying the sentiments expressed in the Resolutions adopted at the meeting, will, no doubt, have its effect in high quarters. But should our worst fears be fulfilled and Ceylon's revenue be burdened to the additional extent not only threatened, but evidently *decided upon*, by the Imperial Government; why, while still stoutly, if unavailingly, protesting:—we shall have the satisfaction of extending our sympathies to those who at the sound of danger, readily stood forward to meet it, and united their voices in the cry of opposition; rather than, by remaining quiescent, not only offer no obstacle, but in reality be supposed to acquiesce in the desired arrangement. This latter position, is that in which the Colombo Chamber of Commerce at present stands—and the non-existence of such a body would not have injured our interests nearly so much, as the presence of a name, signifying much, but apparently an empty sound so far as active exertion in public matters is concerned.

Our Roads and Labour Supply, of course, attracted the usual attention from the Planters' Association. Captain Bird's motion that an enquiry should be instituted regarding Chinese immigrants, is a prudent foresight; for, however much the Southern and Eastern coasts of Continental India, may be able to supply us at present with all our requirements,—still, an increasing demand for a limited supply, is what is monthly and annually taking place before us. The time is rapidly approaching, when, with India's unprecedentedly advancing revenue, that Government together with private enterprise may be expected to engross all the labour at their own doors; and it is right that we should in time, take steps to be independent of this precarious resource. Very conflicting opinions are expressed of the value of Chinese generally as labourers:—some declaring them to be very industrious and acquisitive, and therefore well adopted for this colony; while others frighten us by tales of cold-blooded murders, constant quarrelling, and at least great trouble in the management of the Chinese. This is the problem deserving, as we think, of a speedy solution. Meanwhile, the first batch of our pioneers' reinforcement has arrived, and the five hundred Sikhs are distributed over the various divisions. Besides a quantity of flour brought along with them from Calcutta, by order of Government, we believe almost all the available supply of this commodity in Colombo has been bought up for their use; and a flour mill is in course of construction at the Government Factory to grind the wheat which must, in future, be regularly imported. So that, to say the least, a great deal of inconvenience and expense, must be looked for in connection with these men.

Looking at the excuse generally advanced for the bad state of our roads, viz., want of labour; we are not surprised at the move made by the Association to obviate the difficulty. But, we believe, that Government will strike out on a different course and propose a radical change in the future management and extension of our roads. Such was hinted very broadly by Mr. Wall at the above meeting; and it is generally known now that the Committee—consisting of the Auditor General, Government Agent, Central Province; and Mr. Wall—who have for some time been deliberating on the subject, have sketched out a scheme, which will in due course be laid before the public officially.

His Excellency the Governor and suite are still in Kandy, where he held a levee in honour of the Queen's Birthday, on Monday the 25th instant, followed by a ball in the evening.—The South-west monsoon has set in very tamely, at least unaccompanied by any heavy thunder-storm, though we are, as usual, favoured with the strong, permanent breeze.—The return from the Hills will now begin to take place and already many old faces have made their appearance in Colombo, looking much the better of the trip to Nawera Ellia's bracing climate.

As an item of Military intelligence, we learn that Colonel Hadden has been reinstated by the Home authorities in the command of the Royal Engineers stationed here; but he has now decided on going home, on account of ill-health, it is said.

Our Planting Reports afford information regarding the prospects of coffee for the coming season. The outturn of this one may now be fairly calculated to realize some figure not much above 700,000 cwts.—We should say the exact quantity must be represented between that and 750,000 as a maximum limit. It will be observed from the following summary, that we have a total export of coffee of 553,504 cwts., to 29th May, being an increase of 74-878 on last year's return to the same date.

	Plantation.	Native.	Total
4 Ships for London with cwts.	28,379	4,613	32,992
Total to 29th May 1863.	398,291	155,213	553,504
do. 1862.	352,654	125,972	478,626
Increase.	45,637	29,241	74,878

By the figures representing the distribution of this large quantity, we see that London continues to be the one destination of our outward-bound vessels; some 60,000 cwts. alone being diverted from that channel.

Distribution of Coffee Crop exported from Ceylon, from 1st Oct. 1862 to 29th May 1863.

Places.	Plantation.	Native.	Total.
London ..... Cwt.	381,862	115,097	496,959
Falmouth ..... "	296	5,904	6,200
New York ..... "	—	10,503	10,503
Gibraltar ..... "	1,484	5,225	6,709
Bordeaux..... "	3,646	6,257	9,903
Belleisle ..... "	—	8,828	8,828
Melbourne ..... "	4,239	1,303	5,542
Sydney ..... "	3,365	166	3,531
Adelaide ..... "	3,399	149	3,548
Mauritius ..... "	—	1,781	1,781
Total.....	398,291	155,213	553,504

In our last Overland summary, we published a statement of Crown lands sold in the Central Province on the 13th May, amounting in value to £4,500; we now give the return of the sales held on the 13th and 27th of that month. It will be seen that the total result of the sales in May, in one Province alone, is £5,454 which is certainly very satisfactory. We may observe that some of the Newera Ellia allotments were sold at £10 per acre!

From the various Statements which have already appeared in our columns, we may safely conclude that the Revenue of 1863 will far exceed that of the preceding year. The principal items of increase in the first quarter of this year, as compared with 1862, appear to be as follows:—

Customs.....	£ 11,322
Land Sales ...	5,000
Paddy Rents...	13,000
Arrack Rent...	4,000
Tolls.....	2,000
	£ 35,322

We have thus a clear increase of £35,000 in the first three months of this year. But if we add the receipts from the Pearl Fishery, from which we derived *nil* last year, we get a total increase of £86,000 over the corresponding period of 1862. We hope this progressive state will continue for the remainder of the year. The appended statement augurs well for the fulfilment of that expectation:—as it will be seen that the comparative increase in the customs collection, which stood at £11,822 in the first quarter of the two years respectively, is £14,576 when the four months are taken into account.

Statement shewing the Customs Revenue of the Island for the first four months of 1862-63.

	In 1862.	In 1863.	Increase.
Western Pro.	£67,279 0 7	£78,787 17 11	£11,508 17 3
Southern Do.	10,708 9 2	12,778 10 4	2,070 1 2
Northern Do.	3,239 9 10	4,026 5 3	805 15 5
Eastern Do.	631 13 11	823 11 1	191 17 2
Total	£81,839 13 6	£96,416 4 7	£14,576 11 0

COMMERCIAL.

The London mail of 27th April reached this ex steamer *Moolton* on 25th instant, and we have since by Telegraph from Bombay, news and quotations down to 3rd and 11th instant.

During the fortnight the weather has continued very boisterous and unsettled, and business generally has not been very active.

Exports.—Produce generally remains scarce and firm at high prices.

Plantation Coffee.—nominal at 14s per bushel of parchment in Colombo.

Native Coffee.—57s 6d to 58s per cwt., unpicked, and very little coming forward to market; while the Ouvah crop is now expected to be very deficient in quantity.

Cocoanut Oil.—Firm at 32s. 6d. per cwt. and not much Copperah coming in.

Tinnevelly Cotton.—Rupees 247 per Candy, for early delivery.

Freights to London are pretty well supported at:—

80s For Cocoanut Oil.
100s " Coffee in Casks.
50s " " " Bags.
75s " Cinnamon.
40s " Ebony.
30s " Broken Stowage.
30s " Plumbago.
90s " Cotton from Tuticorin.

But the supply of tonnage is now abundant.

Exchange on London, 6 months' sight, has advanced one per cent all round, rates for this mail being as follows:—

Bank Bills, 4 per cent Discount.
Credits and Documents, 5 per cent to 6 per cent Discount.

FESTINA LENTE.

(From the Friend of India, May 28.)

When Major Keatinge warns the Nawab of Joonaghur that, unless His Highness improves his administration, he will infallibly be crushed by Public Opinion—"a Power which rules Princes, upsets Governments and laughs at Political Agents," Major Keatinge talks fustian such as we should not have expected from an officer whose diplomacy graduated in Scindia's Durbar. No one knows better than himself that public opinion will ever be powerless to deflect by a hair's breadth the course of policy which the Queen of England's representatives in India are, by the spirit of inviolable engagements, bound to pursue towards Her Majesty's tributary vassals. If, as we can very well believe, the Nawab required to be reminded of his true position, Major Keatinge should have darkened his path with the shadow of his Sovereign's displeasure, not conjured with a poor sheet-and-turnip counterfeit of the spirit of Western civilization.

Affairs in Kattyawar deserve some scrutiny at present. The late Political Agent, Major Barr, was dismissed from his post last year, nominally for having covered with his approval a *coup d'état* more unseemly than laughable, carried out by one of his Assistants for the purpose of liberating this same wretched Chief of Joonaghur from the tutelage of a disreputable old slave-woman. But Major Barr's conduct in this matter would no doubt have been viewed with far less severity, had he lent himself with zeal to the scheme of the Bombay Government for reforming the Kattyawar Agency. Major Barr's conversation was considered obstructive, and he fell. It is essentially therefore as a reformer that his successor appears on the stage. Agreeing with the Bombay Government that reform is very necessary in the Province, we would *nevertheless* remind their new representative of Lord Bacon's advice, that "men, in their innovations, should follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly but quietly, and by degrees scarce to be perceived." Major Keatinge, in his unscientific intolerance of the barbarism around him, seems bent on cramming the work of three generations into his first half year of power.

To two of his recent measures, as reported by himself, we strongly object. The first is that, whereas hitherto the only cases admissible to hearing in the Agency Courts were those of one Chief against another, a subject's interest whether for prosecution or defence being incapable of representation except by his own Chief, Major Keatinge has enacted that any man, provided his personal interests only are concerned, may now make his case against the subject of any other jurisdiction a matter for direct litigation on stamped paper. Now the danger of misconstruction, to which the novel levy of stamp duties in foreign territory is liable, is a trifle. And the weakening of the natural bond between subject and chief is too obvious an evil to need remark. What we do prominently desire to bring forward is, that Major Keatinge has abandoned one of the main principles by which our power in Kattyawar has been throughout defined. Except where our interference may be necessary to prevent a breach of the peace between rival chiefs, the administration of civil justice has no place whatever in our mission. The flood-gates of litigation are now opened upon us, and whither we may be swept by the tide none can foresee. Major Keatinge's second innovation seems, if possible, a still graver mistake. Kattyawar, except that it is no longer polluted by suttee and infanticide, has scarcely emerged a step from the barbarism in which we found it half a century ago. As to the state of the criminal law hitherto enforced, perhaps it is enough to say that though for frequency of atrocious crime the Province may claim a bad pre-eminence over almost any part of India, such a thing as an execution has been hitherto unheard of. Murder is usually compounded for under a system of blood-money resembling that of the old Saxon *wehrgeld*, and the punishment of a Brahmin is almost an impossibility. Civil Law has been represented by custom and a belief in Punchayuts. A Punchayut's decision, however—invariably a compromise—was as often as not rejected, and even if accepted, was liable to be rendered void by any accident happening to either litigant which he might choose to construe into a manifestation of the wrath of Heaven at his agreement.

And it is into a society constituted like this that Major Keatinge has determined to introduce the principles of the Penal Code and the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure! We are not among those who confidently prophesy that out of such sowing the Bombay Government will reap the whirlwind; for on the one hand the national luck in India is extraordinary, and on the other there is no element of cohesion among the various classes who are now feeling the edge of Major Keatinge's excellent intentions. But we protest against the manifest cruelty of riveting on barbarians, at a single blow, those institutions of a mature civilisation for which even our own subjects of a century's standing have been rather hurriedly trained. And if it be not too late, we would entreat Major Keatinge to take heed that, a Hindoo's ways not being as our ways, Kattyawar will never come to any real good in the way of progress except under the guidance of a policy, which while pitilessly punishing any recalcitrancy, shall yet be instinct with that patience which can afford to look to the future for results, and that forbearance which is fed from sympathetic comprehension of "the still sad music of humanity."

THE CALCUTTA BENCH AND BAR.

(From the Englishman, May 27.)

The High Court of Calcutta was yesterday the scene of one of those extraordinary contests for true independence on the part of the Bar, out of which have been built up the bulwarks with which that honourable body have strengthened the rights of the British subject against all assaults of power or encroachments of privilege. This time it was an important question raised upon a matter in itself most unimportant in comparison to the storm it induced. But it has often been the case that the most important issues to the body politic have been settled in contests arising out of individual indiscretions, for which it would be difficult to find an excuse, or in defence of parties not in themselves much worth such high contention. In this case it will be seen, from the full report of the proceedings which appears elsewhere, that on a certain day Mr. Justice Morgan, failing in patience to hear Mr. Piffard, a barrister pleading before him, repeating himself and going over grounds already disposed of, requested him once or twice to stop, but finding no attention paid to that sort of "modest quencher," at last peremptorily ordered him to be silent, in a manner which the pertinacious speaker considered to pass the bounds of judicial etiquette and assume the form of insult. The further proceedings in the court are fully detailed in the affidavits and Mr. Justice Bayley's Minute. Mr. Piffard seems at once to have written to the representatives of both the English and Native Bar, laying his case before them for consideration, and, it might be presumed, for advice as to his course. So far he acted with a certain amount of reason; having a grievance he put himself in the right way of redress for it. But he did not stop there; he that evening applied to the Hon'ble Ashley Eden to wait upon the offending Judge to ask him for a private apology for an insult which the injured party had already made a public matter by his appeal to the profession for support. Being an astute man of the world, Mr. Eden knew what construction the world would put upon any such message so conveyed, and, wisely adopting the Scriptural method of "answering a fool according to his folly," washed his hands of the business. Nothing daunted the aggrieved party sought and found another gentleman, whose theory of worldly wisdom and social requirements was more in accordance with his own. Having been warned by a civilian of the probability of such a message being construed in a "hostile" sense, Mr. Piffard sought to avoid all danger of that contingency by choosing a military man as his medium—and having accepted the mission, Captain Francis went at nine o'clock at night to the offending Judge's house upon one of the most extraordinary errands that ever military man started upon. Of course the Judge declined to hear the untimely message of peace, and afterwards laid his statement of the occurrence before the Chief Justice. The Bench thereupon took what appears to our unprofessional apprehension a course as extraordinary at least as that of the other parties. One would have thought that upon the affidavits and statements before them the Bench would have secured their own independence, and guarded their privileges amply by some process which should have brought the two delinquents into the presence of the Chief Justice there to receive such a warning and tender such needful apology as would have fully met such a case. But the molehill grew into a mountain, and yesterday Mr. Piffard was called upon in the presence of a full bench to show cause why he should not be forbidden to practice at that bar or be otherwise punished; and Captain Francis to show cause also why he should not suffer the pains and penalties consequent upon contempt of Court. The Court was of course crowded, and in an address of three hours, Mr. Doyne admirably vindicated the independence of the bar and proved the ability and patience of at least one member of it, in the tact and readiness with which he met and replied to the arguments advanced from the Bench. Mr. Bell followed for Captain Francis, contending that the affidavits contained no allegation of any act or word of contempt, either in fact or intention, against his client. After some little discussion on the Bench, the Judges retired and were two hours absent ere they returned into Court to give their decision, in which eight of them concurred with the Chief Justice that there had been great professional impropriety on the part of Mr. Piffard, and a contempt of Court on the part of Capt. Francis,—whilst Sir Mordaunt Wells and Mr. Justice Raikes held that there was no case of contempt proved against either of the parties. The majority would be, however, content to receive an apology from the gentlemen before them, and in that case would dismiss both rules. Otherwise, the Bench would deliver their judgments in the case *seriatim*.

On the part of Mr. Piffard a full and ample apology was at once tendered by his Counsel, and a remarkably clever one by Mr. Bell for Captain Francis, pointing, so far as we could hear it, to other apology than that he had done nothing—and had done that with the best intentions. And so the case ended, after occupying the Court till past six o'clock, most satisfactorily. Its occurrence will probably tend to correct little acerbities of judicial manner which gentlemen of the Bar labouring under the common climatal *disagremens*, find it sometimes hard to bear; whilst the Ministers have escaped a continuance of a contest which they could not have avoided had the majority of the Bench pressed for that harsher course, which, if submitted to, must have destroyed the independence of their profession, and therein have seriously jeopardised the interests of that large body of the public who must have resorted to the Courts of law. On the question of contempt Messrs. Piffard and Francis stand free from consequence, and public opinion will probably go with the two Judges in the minority. On the question of common sense, the large majority of Bench, Bar, and public will assuredly hold them condemned for the folly which has caused so much trouble, and might have involved far more serious consequences.

(From the Hurkaru, May 28.)

The popular comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing" has been played out, and Mr. Justice Morgan has the satisfaction of reflecting that—if, unlike Nelson, he has never had a Gazette to himself—he has, at least had the whole Calcutta Bench to himself for a whole day. To the learned Judges themselves it must have been quite an agreeable recreation, in place of being employed, as is usually their unhappy lot, in reversing on appeal Mr. Justice Morgan's decisions. Two mild apologies were the sole fruits of that day's work, but a third was still more due by Mr. Justice Morgan to the Bench, the Bar, and the entire English community of India, for creating and maintaining such an unfortunate scandal. Accustomed for the best years of his life to brow-beat native vakeels in Mofussil Courts, Mr. Justice Morgan appears to have imagined that he could with equal impunity insult a member of the English Bar in open Court. Admitting, as is alleged, that Mr. Piffard's remarks were occasionally irrelevant, or that he sometimes repeated himself, Mr. Justice Morgan should have contented himself with intimating to Counsel in a courteous, or even in a sarcastic manner, that he was wandering from the point. But nothing could justify, or excuse, his own forgetfulness of the dignity of the Bench and of the demeanour of a gentleman. He himself admits that he "shouted out" Hold your tongue, Sir!"—an expression we had fondly imagined was confined to women of a shrewish temper in the humbler walks of life, and by them even chiefly addressed to a sobbing urchin under their absolute control.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Justice Bayley did not act with greater decision at the moment, and prevent the matter from going any further. But in all likelihood that learned Judge never conceived the possibility of such a huge, if not a mountain being made out of such a tiny molehill. He probably attached but little consequence to an exchange of angry words between two irascible gentlemen, or he may even have taken it for granted that Mr. Justice Morgan, when his passion subsided, would hasten to apologise for his temporary aberration of judgment and good feeling. If this were so, he clearly did not make sufficient allowance for his colleague's temper and natural or habitual discourtesy. It is still more to be regretted that Mr Eden did not accept the office of peace-maker, but he seems to have been unable to shake off the impression that Mr. Piffard was bent on the duello. The mere fact that the gentleman who finally did undertake to act was of the military profession, was, we suspect, the main cause of the foolish rumour that went abroad of his being the bearer of a hostile message. There is nothing more certain, however, that military men are far more pacific than civilians where their own honour is not concerned, and in the present instance it is universally agreed that a more discreet and amiable person could not be found than the gentleman who undertook the task of conciliation at the request of an old and valued friend. It was, perhaps, a mistake to call upon the irate Judge while labouring under the pangs of digestion, but Mr. Justice Morgan himself does not appear to have entertained the slightest idea that Captain Francis intended to convey to him a hostile message on the part of Mr. Piffard. What, then, was the offence committed by Captain Francis? Where and in what manner was he guilty of contempt of Court? Is it a contempt of Court to ask a gentleman to express his sorrow for having made use of words calculated to wound the feelings of another? But that was the head and front of Captain Francis' offence, and we rejoice to find that neither Sir Mordaunt Wells nor Mr. Raikes allowed their judgment to be obscured by a vain notion of upholding the dignity of the Bench. Those two learned Judges simply consulted their common sense and general knowledge of the world, and declined to see anything wrong in an act that was certainly well-intentioned, and which in almost any other case would have proved successful. The public, we feel assured, will agree with the Chief Justice in the opinion expressed by his Lordship that there was nothing in Captain Francis' conduct which should affect his professional position and prospects.

As regards Mr. Piffard himself, we trust that this unpleasant episode will induce him to condense his reasonings, to eschew repetitions, and to avoid interruptions of the Court. But this lesson will have been dearly purchased at the cost of so much time and temper, and the agitation of our European Society throughout India.

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